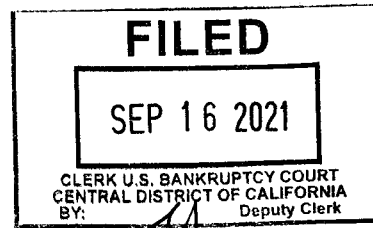


ORIGINAL

PORTER LAW GROUP, INC.  
Brittany Rupley Haele [276208]  
11335 Gold Express Drive, Suite 100  
Gold River, California 95670  
Telephone: 916-381-7868  
Facsimile: 916-381-7880  
[bhaefe@porterlaw.com](mailto:bhaefe@porterlaw.com)

Attorneys for Creditor  
IRON MECHANICAL, INC.



UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SANTA ANA DIVISION

In re:

THE SOURCE HOTEL, LLC, a California  
limited liability company,

Debtor and Debtor in Possession

CASE NO.: 8:21-bk-10525-ES

Chapter 11

TV FAX

**CREDITOR IRON MECHANICAL,  
INC.'S OBJECTION TO DEBTOR'S  
MOTION FOR ENTRY OF ORDER:  
(1) AUTHORIZING SALE OF  
SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THE  
DEBTOR'S ASSETS; (2)  
AUTHORIZING THE DEBTOR'S  
ASSUMPTION AND ASSIGNMENT  
OF GROUND LEASE AND  
DETERMINING CURE AMOUNT; (3)  
WAIVING THE 14-DAY STAY  
PERIODS SET FORTH IN  
BANKRUPTCY RULES 6004(H) AND  
6006(D); AND (4) GRANTING  
RELATED RELIEF**

Hearing:

Date: September 30, 2021

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Location: ZoomGov

//

//

**INTRODUCTION**

IRON MECHANICAL, INC. ("IMI"), respectfully submits this objection (the "Objection") to the Motion for Entry of Order (1) Authorizing Sale of Substantially All of the Debtor's Assets; (2) Authorizing the Debtor's Assumption and Assignment of Ground Lease and Determining Cure Amount; (3) Waiving the 14-Day Stay Periods Set Forth in Bankruptcy Rules 6004(h) and 6006(d); and (4) Granted Related Relief [Dkt. 227] (the "Motion") filed by Debtor and Debtor in Possession The Source Hotel, LLC ("Debtor"). IMI objects to the request made by Debtor to sell its assets free and clear of all liens and encumbrances pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 363(f), as it is not appropriate in this instance.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The basis of IMI's interests in the Motion stem from its mechanic's lien on Debtor's development of a full-service, seven-story hotel in Buena Park California ("Hotel Project"). Dkt. 227, 7:17-18. Construction began on the Hotel Project in or about 2016, with a deed of trust securing a construction loan being recorded by Evertrust Bank ("Evertrust") on June 3, 2016. Dkt. 227, 8:27-9:8. In relation to the Hotel Project, IMI agreed to furnish all necessary labor, materials, and equipment under two separate subcontracts.

By late 2019, Debtor was forced to halt construction on the Hotel Project. Dkt. 227, 9:11-13. By this time, IMI had also failed to receive payment for its labor, materials and equipment for the Hotel Project in the total sum of \$88,182.00 on one subcontract and \$773,230.09 on the other subcontract. Dkt. 227, 29:19-20. As a result, and pursuant to California law, IMI recorded two mechanics liens.

Within the time proscribed by California law, IMI perfected its mechanics liens by filing a foreclosure lawsuit in the Orange County Court, Case Number 30-2020-01146448-CU-BC-CJC ("Civil Case"). Since the filing of the Civil Case, a dispute has been identified regarding the priority of the mechanics liens recorded on the Hotel Project property. Currently the Civil Case, and all related cases, are stayed, including for discovery purposes.

**ARGUMENT**

This objection is based on Debtor's request that the Hotel Project Property be sold free and clear of all liens and encumbrances. This objection is grounded in California mechanics lien laws, which undermines the applicability of any of the instances enumerated in 11 U.S.C. § 363(f) required to proceed with a sale of estate assets free and clear of all liens and encumbrances.

Under 11 U.S.C. § 363(f), a debtor in possession may sell estate property "free and clear of any interest in such property of an entity other than the estate, only if":

- (1) applicable non-bankruptcy law permits the sale of such property free and clear of such interest;
- (2) such entity consents;
- (3) such interest is a lien and the price at which such property is to be sold is greater than the aggregate value of all liens on such property;
- (4) such interest is in bona fide dispute; or
- (5) such entity could be compelled, in legal or equitable proceedings to accept a money satisfaction of such interest.

11 U.S.C. § 363(f). IMI asserts that the required condition(s) do not exist in this case.

**A. 11 U.S.C. § 363(f)(2) – Consent**

Debtor contends that it "...believes that Shady Bird, the EB-5 Lenders, and *all other creditors* who assert liens against the Assets (or a portion thereof) will consent to the sale of the Assets as proposed herein." Dkt. 227, 30:11-13. However, this belief is erroneous and appears to be unfounded, at least as to the creditors holding mechanics liens against the Hotel Project property.

The mechanics lien remedy is rooted in the California Constitution, which directs the legislature to provide for the speedy and efficient enforcement of such liens. Cal Const art XIV, §3. See §1.2. The mechanics lien system is the only creditors' remedy stemming from a constitutional mandate. *Connolly Dev., Inc. v Superior Court*, 17 Cal. 3d 803, 826 (1976); *Solit v Tokai Bank, Ltd.*, 68 Cal. App. 4th 1435, 1442 (1999). Mechanics liens are security devices that

1 attach to a work of improvement to help ensure that the claimant who has provided labor,  
2 service, equipment, or material will be paid. The claimant is entitled to this protection because its  
3 contribution increases the value of the improved property. *Gary C. Tanko Well Drilling, Inc. v*  
4 *Dodds*, 117 Cal. App. 3d 588 (1981). The mechanics lien statutes were intended to prevent the  
5 unjust enrichment of a property owner at the expense of a laborer or a material supplier. *T.O. IX,*  
6 *LLC v Superior Court*, 165 CA4th 140, 146 (2008). The mechanics lien is effectively a  
7 claimant's most powerful tool and remedy where it has been left unpaid for contributions to a  
8 work of improvement and the voluntary election to forfeit a mechanics lien may have severe  
9 consequences for the claimant. In short, IMI does not consent to the sale of the Hotel Project  
10 property free and clear of its mechanics liens.

11 **B. 11 U.S.C. § 363(f)(5) – Compelled to Accept Money Satisfaction**

12 Debtor further argues that it is authorized to sell estate assets free and clear of liens  
13 pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 363(f)(5). However, this argument is without weight as it is premised  
14 upon Debtor's premature assertion that Shady Bird is the senior lien holder on the Hotel Project  
15 property. Dkt. 227, 32.

16 Under California law, a mechanics lien has priority over any deed of trust or other  
17 encumbrance which attaches after the commencement of the work of improvement. *Superior*  
18 *Lumber Co. v. Sutro*, 92 Cal. App. 3d 954, 958. Cal. Civ. Code section 3134, the statute at issue  
19 in *Superior Lumber Co.*, was later superseded by Cal. Civ. Code section 8450, which supports  
20 the *Superior Lumber Co.* Court's statement of law. Pursuant to § 8450(a), a mechanics lien "has  
21 priority over a lien, mortgage, deed of trust, or other encumbrance on the work of improvement  
22 or the real property on which the work of improvement is situated, that (1) attaches after  
23 commencement of the work of improvement or (2) was unrecorded at the commencement of the  
24 work of improvement and of which the claimant had no notice." Because the right to a  
25 mechanics lien attaches upon the commencement of actual visible work, if work begins upon the  
26 property prior to the recordation of a deed of trust, all mechanics liens for that construction  
27 project take priority over the deed of trust even if recorded after the deed of trust. *See e.g.*  
28 *D'Orsay Internat. Partners v. Superior Court* (2004) 123 Cal. App. 4th 836, 838.

1 In the Civil Case, the issue of priority needs to be addressed and resolved. And, in order  
2 to resolve this issue, IMI will need to conduct discovery once the stay is lifted. Because of this,  
3 Debtor's assertion that Shady Bird is the senior lienholder in this matter is premature. As such,  
4 its analysis regarding the possible compulsion of IMI (or any other mechanics lien holding  
5 creditor) to accept a money satisfaction of such interest gets ahead of itself without the issue of  
6 priority being resolved.

7 **C. Waiver of the Fourteen-Day Waiting Period Per Federal Rules of**  
8 **Bankruptcy Procedure, Rule 6004(h)**


9 Rule 6004(h) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure provides that "[a]n order  
10 authorizing the use, sale, or lease of property other than cash collateral is stayed until the  
11 expiration of 14 days after entry of the order, unless the court orders otherwise." The purpose of  
12 this subsection is to provide sufficient time for an objecting party to appeal an order before it is  
13 implemented. *See* 10 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 6004.11 at 6004-26 (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J.  
14 Sommer eds 16<sup>th</sup> ed. 2015). Rule 6004's Advisory Committee Notes do not provide for when a  
15 court should "order otherwise." Thus, because there is at least one objection to Debtor's Motion,  
16 IMI respectfully requests this Court to deny Debtor's request to waive the fourteen-day waiting  
17 period, even if the Court issues the order requested by Debtor.

18 **CONCLUSION**

19 WHEREFORE, IMI respectfully requests that the Court deny Debtor's Sale Order to the  
20 extent that it would allow the sale of the Hotel Project property free and clear of all liens and  
21 encumbrances on the grounds that 11 U.S.C. § 363(f) has not been satisfied. Alternatively, in the  
22 event that the Court does allow for the free and clear sale of the property, IMI respectfully  
23 request that the Court not waive the fourteen-day waiting period.

24 Dated: September 16, 2021

**PORTER LAW GROUP, INC.**

25  
26 By:   
27 Brittany Rupley Haelele, Esq.  
28 Attorneys for Creditor  
IRON MECHANICAL, INC.